Name of Power Utility	Disputed	Undisputed	Total
6 .Damodar Valley Corporation	36.18	189.62	225.80
7. Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	30.97	7.84	38.81
8. Durgpur Projects Limited	9.63	26.65	36.48
9. Gujarat State Electricity Board	20.87	110.67	131.54
10. Haryana State Electricity Board	33.67	48.13	81.80
11. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	5.73	7.66	13.39
12. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	23.37	18.76	42.13
13. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	169.70	103.84	273.54
14. National Thermal Power Corporation	14.40	90.72	105.12
15. Orissa State Electricity Board	0.01	8.39	8.40
16. Punjab State Electricity Board	107.34	29.50	136.84
17. Rajasthan State Electricity Board	11.34	9.01	20.35
18. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	58.80	1.36	60.16
19. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	68.22	184.03	252.25
20. West Bengal State Electricity Board	0.32	68.24	68.56
21. West Bengal Power Development Corporation	2.90	89.27	92.17
22. Others	0.20	8.21	8.41
TOTAL	682.42	1147.85	1830.27

Proposal to Join World Tea Council

*87. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to join the World Tea Council a forum of tea producing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government is not aware of setting up of a World Tea Council, a forum of the tea producing countries. However, most of the tea producing and consuming countries of the world meet annually in the form of inter-governmental group on tea under aegis of F.A.O. to discuss various aspects of tea including demand supply position, quality of tea, prices etc.

Incentive to Exporters

*88. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a)whether it is a fact that Government failed to launch a programme to shift the structure of production in favour of exports;

(b) whether in spite of recommendation of RECA in 1991 cash compensatory support to exporters was done away with or without at the same time, providing any other incentive to exporters to in terms of Sundaram Committee recommendations; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what has been its effect on the exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Incentives to exporters have not been withdrawn by doing away with cash compensatory support. Introduction of eximscrips, exchange rate adjustments in July 1991 and subsequent introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Mechanism System (LERMS) in the Budget for 1992-93 have provided sufficient incentives to the exporters. The Sundaram Committee

appointed by RBI in September, 1992 dealt only with the subject of credit and interest rate structure for exports.

Non-availability of essential items to weaker sections

*89. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the total failure of the public distribution system in the country particularly in the jhuggi jhonpari areas where essential items are not being provided to the weaker sections; and

(b) if, so what steps are being taken to ensure that controlled items are not sold in black market?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) It would be incorrect to say that the Public Distribution System in the country has failed particularly in jhuggi jhonpari areas. The Central Government is responsible for the procurement, storage and transportation of PDS commodities and for allocation to State Governments who are responsible for the actual distribution to the consumers through the network of fair price shops. A total quantity of 14.41 million tonnes of wheat and rice were lifted by States/UTs during April, 1992 to January, 1993 for distribution through PDS, apart from sugar, kerosene and edible oil. In an operation of such a vast magnitude, some shortcomings here and there cannot be ruled out, altogether. However the strengthening and streamlining of the PDS is a continuous process. State Governments have been delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act for proper and effective implementation, to curb unfair trade practices and to prevent diversion of PDS commodities into open market. Officers of the State Governments/UT Administrations undertake checks and surprise visits to oversee the supply and distribution of PDS commodities to consumers.

Redeployment of surplus workers in CIL

*90. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV 'RAVI': Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has chalked out a scheme for making optimum use of the manpower available with the Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited has worked out the number of the surplus workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have prepared any action plan regarding redeployment of surplus workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA):(a) to (f) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have a system of preparation of annual manpower budget for all establishments right from the collieries/ projects to Areas and Company Headquarters. The system facilitates designation-wise, category-wise and skill-wise enumeration of manpower and its proper deployment according to the requirements of different units/ establishments. Efforts are made to re-deploy the surplus manpower both horizontally and vertically from surplus areas to deficit areas on a continuing basis after imparting specified training/ retraining in identified skills, where necessary. Ministry of Coal monitors the follow-up based on manpower budgeting including re-deployment of surplus workers. According to information furnished by CIL the number of identified surplus manpower in CIL as on 1st November, 1992 was 14,920.